

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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號六月九十九百八千一莫

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

日十二月七日卯巳

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 20, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Sincow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS,
H. L. DALMIPLE, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWAN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 8 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID THERE AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
P. Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Berger, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYON, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMENT,
Manager, Shanghai,
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.
" 6 " 4 1/2 " "
" 12 " 5 1/2 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 3 " 2 per cent. "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. F. C. DIETTMER has CEASED to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, August 30, 1879.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony Mr. ERNEST VAUGHAN WETTON will CONDUCT my BUSINESS, for which purpose he holds authority to Sign my name.

R. G. ALFORD,
Surveyor, &c.

16, Queen's Road Central,
1st August, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established him self at the Firms formerly occupied by LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND
COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS intrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

For Sale.

For Sale.

EX American Bark "ANTIOCH" (JUST ARRIVED).

1, 2, 3 and 4 Inch OREGON PINE LUMBER,
S P A R S,

7 to 18 inches (in Slings) 40 to 80 ft. long.

19 to 24 " (at Partners) 80 to 96 ft. "

L. MALLORY,
Hongkong Timber Yard,
(Wanchai).

Hongkong, August 8, 1879.

For Sale.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAIGNE, awarded the

GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERENAY MOUSSEUX:

Quarts..... \$17 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints..... \$18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879.

21/2e80

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN,

Dry CHAMPAGNE (England)

in Cases of..... 1 doz. Quarts.

" " 2, Pints.

Apply to SANDER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at

moderate Prices, an Invoice of

PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY,

Comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouillie in 6-lb.

Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Sealed Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

And,

A Small Invoice of Superior Red and

White AUSTRALIAN GROWN WINES, viz:

MURRAY VALLEY and WYNDHAM WINES, comprising: Tokay, Verdelho, Muscat, Claret, Madeira, Sheraaz, Riesling Burgundy, Hermitage, Pineau in

Quarts and Pints.

Also,

(From Bordeaux),

CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior

Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case.

A few Cases of LAFITTE.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be Received at this

OFFICE up to Noon of MONDAY,

September 8th, for the EXECUTION of

the following WORKS in the ROYAL NAVAL YARD, viz:—

1. Taking down and Re-erecting the PATTERN SHED.

2. Building a SHED, 84 feet by 13 feet, for testing Chain Cables.

3. Building a VERANDAH 47 feet Long

on the South side of the Steam Factory.

The Plans, Specifications and Conditions

may be seen on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders to be for all Three Services in a

lump sum.

The lowest or any Tender will not be

necessarily accepted.

WILLIAM HYNES,
For Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 30th August, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed

AGENT for the SAN FRANCISCO BOARD

OF UNDERWRITERS.

WILLIAM NOTT.

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship
CATHAY, Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will
leave this on TUESDAY, the 9th Septem-
ber, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent,
Hongkong, August 27, 1879. 809

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *BELGIC* will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama, on
THURSDAY, September 11th, 1879, at
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 10th September. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SENGER TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 22, 1879. 801

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSILLES;

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 16th September,
1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
SIN D'H, Commandant MONGE, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and
CARGO, will leave this Port for the above
place.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 15th September, 1879. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 3, 1879. 805

TO LET.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in
GODOWNS in PEDDAE'S WHARF
BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN on the
Praya.

Apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS
GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR
UNFURNISHED,
BONHAM ROAD,

WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.
Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAE'S BILL

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 26, 1879.

Insurances.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the nett amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000
Annual Income £250,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE, to the extent of
£10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

—o—

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies received at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for annuities not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAE'S BILL

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAE'S BILL

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1879.

Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at
Current Rates. Considerable Reduction
in Premium for LIFE Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON & PORTS OF CALL.

THE Brit. Str. *Oxfordshire* having arrived,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the
Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the
7th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 1, 1879. 807

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Brit. Str. *Oxfordshire* having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—
with the exception of Opium—are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of the
Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notified to the contrary to be given before
Noon To-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
11th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 4, 1879. 801

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Venice* having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—
with the exception of Opium—are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of the
Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notified to the contrary to be given before
Noon To-DAY.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 5, 1879. 801

FROM CALCOOTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer *Japan*, Captain GARDNER,
having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery
of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at
once landed and stored at Consignee's risk
and expense

Intimations.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
MOORE'S
BEST FOOD
FOR INFANTS.
SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Intimations.

NOTICE.—The Best Food for Infants Prepared by Savy & Moore, and Supplied to the Royal Nurseries of England, Hanover, &c., contains the highest amount of nourishment in the most digestible and convenient form.

IT IS THE MOST PERFECT substitute for healthy Mother's Milk, possessing all the properties necessary for the health, growth, and vigour of the child.

MALTED ON LIEBIG'S principle, it has only a small amount of starch, free from the artificial and injurious sweetness of other foods.

THOROUGHLY COOKED, it is always ready for use, saving Mothers and Nurses much time and trouble.—1s., 2s., 6s., and 1s. each.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and Chemists, &c., everywhere.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff.)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when required. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell commanded to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—“Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed.”

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (January 1869) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—“So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.”

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—Note genuine without the words “Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE” on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—

J. T. DAVENPORT, 88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1s.

9au79 1w 26t 9fe80



Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S THE SAFEST MILD
APERIENT FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.



DINNEFORD & CO., Chemists
London,
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & CO., Hongkong.

5ap79 1w 52t 5ap80

FLUID MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

1w 52t 5ap80

Intimations.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS; WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET
—and STEPHANOTIS;
GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE

—LAVENDER WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
COBDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

PARIS 1878, only. Gold Medal for English

Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK

—“A. White Rose on a Golden Lyre.”

24may79 1

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

(In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 22, 1877.

22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.
Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effect most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years' experience.

J. BRINGLIO, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections.

I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G.—Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by

all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words, “Keating's Cough Lozenges” engraved on the Government stamp.

1w 30sep79

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

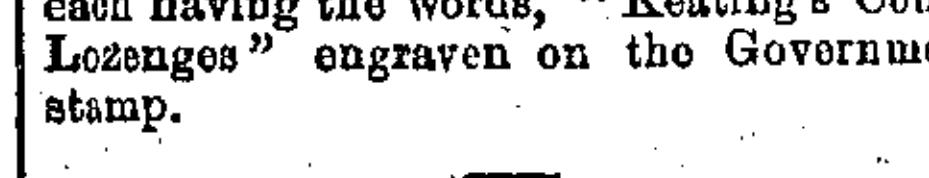
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that can be given to it by foreigners.

Like English journals it contains Editorials

Intimations.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

HE Undersigned begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has REMOVED to No. 95, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Same Address as before the fire.

TUNG CHEONG, Tailor.
Hongkong, August 20, 1879. sc20

NOTICE.

KEROSINE OIL Landed and Stored in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS constructed expressly for the purpose.

For Terms, apply to
RUSSELL & CO.
Hongkong, August 26, 1879. sc26

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MICHENHORN MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & CO.
Hongkong, June 27, 1879. sc27

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, Dr EASTLACKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving HONGKONG on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404. By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MEERS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MESSRS KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

MADAR, British 3-m. schooner, Capt. J. Miller.—TURNER & CO.

ROMAN COURT, British barque, Capt. J. L. Dunn.—O. & O. S. S. CO.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship
"KWANTUNG,"
Captain Abbott, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 8th Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
Hongkong, September 6, 1879. sc8

FOR AMOY & TAMSUI.

The Steamship
"HAILOONG,"
Captain Goode, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 9th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
Hongkong, September 6, 1879. sc9

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Talbot, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & CO.
Hongkong, September 6, 1879.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship
"HINDOSTAN,"
Captain McConnell, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 11th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, September 6, 1879. sc11

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Hindostan, Captain McConnell, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees are hereby informed that the General Cargo will be landed by, and the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery can be obtained on and after the 7th Instant.

Goods remaining in Godowns after the 11th Instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1879. sc12

SALE OF PICTURES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction in their Sales Rooms, Praya, on

THURSDAY,

the 11th Sept., 1879, at 2 o'clock p.m.—

A Large Assortment of VALUABLE PICTURES in Handsome Frames, comprising: Oil Paintings, Chromolithographs, Oglegraphs, Photographs, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As usual.
Hongkong, Sept. 6, 1879. sc11

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 9th Sept., at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

400 pieces WHITE SHIRTINGS.

1 case All-wool Fancy Striped Flannel, Grey Meltons, White Cricketing Flannel, White Saxon Flannel, Scarlet and Soft-colored Flannel, Wool Scarves, Sofa Rugs, etc.

20 boxes Gold Leaf Tobacco.

40 boxes Navy Plug Tobacco.
2 cases 500-lb. Straight-cut Tobacco.

2 tierces American Hams.

15 barrels " Prime Meas Pork.
30 cases Vineyard Proprietor's Brandy.

Boord's Old Tom, Ginger Brandy, Assorted Liqueurs, Norwegian Beer quarts and pints etc., etc.

Hubbuck's Turpentine and Pale boiled Linseed Oil.

Russian Rope, assorted sizes.

15 frames Brown Sheathing Felt.

Kerosine Lamps, Tumblers, Liqueur Glasses, Crockery Ware, etc., etc.

10 cases Borden's Milk (Fresh).

Morton's Oilmann's Stores, assorted Iron Wood-screws, Locks, Brass Bolts, etc., etc.

1 case Revolver Cartridges.

Shoe Brushes in Sets, Horse Brushes, and quantity of Sundry Saddlery.

Mechanical Toys, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Razors, Stockings, Brass Buttons, Magenta Dye.

200 doz. Spectacles, assorted.

And,

A Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Sept. 6, 1879. sc9

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5, Yottung, British steamer, 286, D. McDouall, Swatow Sept. 4, General, Kwei Acheong.

Sept. 6, Diamante, British steamer, 514, E. Thebaud, Amoy Sept. 4, General.—Russell & CO.

Sept. 6, Yungching, Chinese steamer, from Canton.

Sept. 6, 6.30 a.m., Huai Yuen, Chinese steamer, 984, O. Wilson, Shanghai Sept. 2, noon, General.—C. M. S. N. CO.

Sept. 6, China, British steamer, 1036, T. Alderton, Yokohama Aug. 30, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. CO.

Sept. 6, Young Siam, Siamese ship, 701, T. Benedictin, Bangkok Aug. 28, Cotton and Rice.—ORDER.

Sept. 6, Cathay, British steamer, 1884, R. S. Dundas, Shanghai Sept. 3, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. CO.

Sept. 6, Hindostan, British steamer, 991, R. J. McConnell, Calcutta Aug. 21, Ponang 28, and Singapore 30, 4,836 bales Cotton.—DAVID SASSOON, Sons & CO.

Sept. 6, Carisbrooke, for Swatow and Amoy.

6. Rajanattianuher, for Bangkok.

6. Ebener, for Tientsin.

6. Glencoe, for Shanghai.

6. Bowen, for Melbourne, &c.

6. Madcap, for Port Natal.

6. Huai Yuen, for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 5, Carisbrooke, for Swatow and Amoy.

6. Rajanattianuher, for Bangkok.

6. Ebener, for Tientsin.

6. Glencoe, for Shanghai.

6. Yungching, for Hoiohau.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Diamante, from Amoy, Mr. J. Rose, 4 Europeans, and 10 Chinese.

Per China, from Yokohama, Mrs Friend and infant, Mr. McLeod, and 5 Chinese.

Per Cathay, from Shanghai: for Hongkong, H. E. Mr. and Mrs. J. Pope Hennessy, child and 2 servants, Messrs. J. C. Johnstone, Macuda, A. Patterson, R. N., and 64 Chinese; for Brindisi, M. H. Butler; for Southampton, Mrs. Martin and infant.

Per Hindostan, from Calcutta, &c., Mr. Vizier Dharussoo, and 1 Chinese deck.

Per Yottung, from Swatow, 100 Chinese.

Per Huai Yuen, from Shanghai, 63 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Bowen, for Melbourne, &c., Messrs. Hornsby, Ford, Whittall, McLachlan, and 45 Chinese.

Per Carisbrooke, for Swatow, 24 Chinese; for Amoy, 56 Chinese.

Per Rajanattianuher, for Bangkok, 146 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Yottung reports: Fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Diamante reports: Had light northerly winds and fine weather throughout.

The Chinese steamer Huai Yuen reports: Light southerly winds and fine cloudy weather to Pedro Blanco; at 2 a.m. on the 6th, anchored for dense rain, at 5 a.m. got underway, at 6.30 a.m. arrived in Hongkong.

The Siamese ship Young Siam reports: Fine weather and fresh S.W. monsoon till 10 N. lat., from thence till arrival variable winds, with dull cloudy weather and much rain. From Singapore to lat. 16 N. light S. and E. winds, from thence to port light N.W. winds. Remarkably fine weather with smooth sea throughout.

CARGO.

Per S. S. Bokhara, sailed 23rd August:—For London: from Canton and Macao, 23,981 boxes Tea, containing 235,406 lbs. Congon, 179,878 lbs. So. Caper, 47,338 lbs. So. or Pekoe, 12,388 lbs. Soots, and 1,300 lbs. Soochong: from Canton, 204 bales Raw Silk, 19 cases Silk Goods, and 80 bales Waste Silk; from Amoy, 556 boxes and 1,007 half-chests Tea (particulars unknown); from Shanghai, 229 boxes, half-chests and 1,379 pugs. Tea (particulars unknown), 69 bales Raw Silk, 17 cases Silk Goods, and 20 bales Waste Silk; from Japan, 53 bales Raw Silk, and 64 bales Waste Silk.—For Continent: from Canton, 78 bales Raw Silk, 1 case Silk Goods, 10 bales Waste Silk, 20 bales Punjum Silk, and 110 bales Cocoons; from Shanghai, 43 bales Raw Silk, and 10 bales Waste Silk; from Japan, 54 bales Raw Silk, and 62 bales Waste Silk.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—

For S. S. Kliba, on Sunday, the 7th inst. Registry ceased at 8.45 a.m. Mail closes at 9 a.m. Late Letters received from 9.10 to 9.30, with 18 cents Late Fee. Paid Correspondence may then be posted in the moveable box on board the Packet. The Post Office will be open at 8 a.m.

For SWATOW.—

Per Yottung, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 7th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per Nestor and Yungching, at 9 a.m. Tomorrow, the 7th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—

Per Kwangtung, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 8th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For MANILA.—

Per Gravina, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 8th inst.

For YOKOHAMA.—

Per China, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 8th inst.

For AMOY AND TAMSUI.—

Per Hailoong, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 9th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per Olympia, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 9th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For CANTON.—

Per Kiukung, at 5 p.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, till further notice.

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But I also say that an apology has been tendered.

His Lordship: Has written notice of that been given?

Mr Dennys: No.

His Lordship: Then it cannot be pleaded.

Mr Dennys: Your Lordship knows the peculiar circumstances under which we come into Court, and how we attempted to settle it out of Court.

His Lordship: I know nothing whatever about that. By 6 and 7 Vic. you can only give an apology in evidence when written notice has been given.

The position of either side having thus been stated, the Counsel for the plaintiff opened the case.

Mr Ng Achoy, addressing the jury, said his client, although not a professional reporter, as stated by the Counsel for the defence, was at the time these words were spoken employed as a reporter in the *China Mail* office, as was admitted on the other side.

The defendant is a reporter on the *Daily Press*. These two gentlemen, from the nature of their occupation, were often brought together; they came in contact almost every day in the Courts. On the 12th of last month the plaintiff was up at the Magistracy doing his Police Court work as usual, and defendant was there also. In the afternoon, when his reporting work was done, defendant went to the office of the *Daily Press*, as would be proved, and had a conversation with the foreman of that office, Mr Beale, in the course of which he spoke of the plaintiff and said he was at the Police Office drunk, so drunk that he could not do his work, that he had done no work up at that Court up to that time. When asked in what precise state he was, he said, "he is so drunk that he cannot see." He subsequently saw Mr Wilcox, the lessee and editor of the *Press*, and repeated the statement to him, that Smith was drunk and could not do his work. Plaintiff was a gentleman pretty well known in the Colony; he was certainly known to these two gentlemen as a reporter, and it was in this capacity that these words were spoken of him. That must be from the very words themselves. His learned friend did not set up the plea either of justification or privileged communication; but, under construction of his Lordship, he might inform the jury that if a man makes a statement which is false and he has no justifiable cause for it at the time the imputation was made—that is, that there was no occasion for it—then in point of law it was a malicious statement; malice was inferred. In proof of this, Counsel quoted the latest authority on Slander, whose writings were founded on Starkey, the most celebrated authority on the subject. Speaking of malice in law (p. 294, 4th Edition), he said "When the imputation is false in fact and is published without justifiable occasion, the law implies malice, and where the publication is injurious on the face of it, and whether the slanderous words used are actionable or not, the law presumes damages whether injury was intended or not." If the defendant had no justifiable cause for making these statements then there was no doubt he was guilty of malice in point of law. With regard to plaintiff's condition it would be clearly proved he was quite sober; that defendant's statement was utterly false in every respect. It was immaterial whether defendant thought he was drunk or not. Unless there was proved before them to-day justifiable cause, he had no right to make that statement and must abide by the consequence of his having done so. With regard to damages he had not laid any special damages; that was not required. He claimed general damages, and he believed he was justified in doing that where—and it was so—in this case—it was not easy to estimate the exact amount of injury that was the consequence of the slander. In such a case they were to take the whole facts proved before them into consideration, and would thereon award the plaintiff such amount of damages as they believed he was entitled to as compensation for the trouble and anxiety and expense he had been put to. As he would have further occasion to address them he said he would not detain them longer, and proceeded to call the following evidence:

J. Beale:—I am the printer of the *Daily Press*. I know Mr Emanuel; he is engaged in the capacity of a reporter. I know Stuart Fraser Smith; he is a reporter in the *China Mail*. I remember the 12th of August. Defendant came to my office between 4 and 5 I think; but I am sure between 3 and 6. He spoke to me and said, so far as I can remember the exact words: "Smith is at the Police Court drunk." I said:—"What do you mean? How drunk?" "So drunk," he said, "that he cannot see," then either "paper" or "pencil" or "neither paper nor pencil." I said:—"What do you mean? Has he done no work?" Defendant, knowing I was on terms of intimate friendship with Smith's brother, said:—"Don't you think you had better communicate with his brother?" I said:—"There is no use in my doing that. His brother cannot go up and do his work for him if he is too drunk to do it himself. Neither can I." In answer to my question he said:—"Smith has done no work; he has taken no report." There was some other conversation not immediately concerning this matter. Shortly after this, he went upstairs. I saw plaintiff about half-past seven that night. He was then perfectly sober, and had no appearance of having been recently drunk.

By Mr Dennys: Did defendant say to you that you should get Smith's brother to talk to him?—Witness: There was no such phrase as "talk to him" used. It was only with regard to the immediate work to be done.

Mr Dennys: Defendant suggested that you should get plaintiff's brother to do his work for him?—Witness: He suggested I should write a chit to his brother. I presume with a view to his getting his work done for him, getting him out of this predicament. He said nothing about getting his work done for him. I mentioned the immediate question of the work that was to be done myself.

Mr Dennys: Did you suggest to defendant that he should do his work for him?—Witness: Certainly not. I said he should have done it for him; not that he should do it now.

Mr Dennys: You mess with plaintiff?—Witness: I dine at his brother's house.

Mr Dennys: You have your meals at the same table?—Witness: Frequently.

How often?—Once a day.

And defendant knew that?—I believe he may have known it. I do not know he did.

To the Court: The inference I drew from the defendant's suggestion that I should communicate with plaintiff's brother was that this should be done with a view to getting his work done for him. He did not, however, say anything about that.

B. C. Wilcox:—I am the lessee of the *Hongkong Daily Press*. I know the de-

fendant; he is a reporter in our office. I know plaintiff; he is a reporter in the *China Mail*. I remember seeing the defendant in my room on the afternoon of—it may have been the 12th August; but I cannot swear to the date. He came in with some copy in the afternoon. I cannot tell the hour. I was very busy. I cannot remember the exact words; but I think he said plaintiff was "tight" and was not able to do his work. I said:—"You must have made some mistake." He replied:—"No sir, he can't do his work." I replied:—"Indeed," or something like that, and he went down stairs.

Cross-examined: I don't remember what copy it was. I think it was the *Police Court*. It is quite probable he said "he has not done his work," instead of "he cannot do his work." I know one reporter frequently helps the other. If one, from any cause is unable to get a report the other paper may give it him; that is occasionally done.

By the Court: Would it be against the rule to allow your reporter to, or himself, give another anything the other had missed; would he have to refer to you?—It depends entirely on the nature of the necessity.

Are there cases when the reporter could do so of his own accord?—Yes; he must use his own discretion.

J. Parker: I am assistant at the Magistracy. I have known plaintiff for a number of years. He is a reporter of the *China Mail*. I know defendant; he is a reporter of the *Daily Press*. On the 12th, I saw plaintiff at different times between 2 o'clock and 4.30. He was perfectly sober to all appearances. He most decidedly was quite able to do his work. I saw him copy the last case from the depositions.

Asked:—During the time you have known him have you ever seen him otherwise than sober?

Question disallowed, the plaintiff, the Court remarked, being presumed to have a perfectly good character. The defence desired to prove no allegation against it.

Mr Dennys: The usual way in which the Police Court reporting is done is, or principally by, by copying the depositions in the office?—Yes.

His Lordship: And the sooner you put a stop to that, I think, the better.

Mr Dennys: You have a table there for the reporter? There is a table there which they generally use.

His Lordship: You have a table in your office for reporters?—No, my Lord; they use any desk or table or corner that may be to spare.

To Mr Dennys:—I do not remember Mr Smith going to or coming back from tiffin that day. If any one said it was nearer three than two when I saw him first I should admit it might be. I think Emanuel had gone. On second thoughts, I think I saw Emanuel that afternoon.

By the Court:—I cannot say whether I saw Emanuel after I saw Smith. His face was not any more red than it is now. His eyes may have been red; he has weak eyes.

He said he had been up late previous night. He did not say till 3.30. He did not say "playing poker and drinking." He certainly did not say he had been "on the booze." There are on an average 35 cases at the Court. I cannot say how many he reported that day; they report very few.

By the Court:—He was not gesticulating nor was he excited; nor did he appear in any way to have had liquor. He looked tired. I did not see him in Court. Court business finished that day about half-past four. I do not know if he had been in the Court that forenoon.

W. Goulburn:—I am clerk in the Victoria Gaol. I know plaintiff and have known him for some time. I remember perfectly well seeing him on the 12th August between 4.15 and 4.45 in the afternoon. To the best of my belief he was perfectly sober. I should say he was quite able to do his work.

No cross-examination.

By the Court: Was he excited or was there anything whatever queer about him to lead any one to believe he had been drunk or drinking?—No. He was in the office writing; he left the office at the same time as I did; Mr Parker was with us.

Carl Wasinus: I am engineer in the Government Fire Brigade. I remember there was an inspection of the Fire Brigade between 5 and 6 o'clock on August 12th. I know the defendant; a reporter of the *Mail*. I remember seeing him on that day. I gave him some information; of which he took notes for the paper. He was then just as he is now;—quite sober. We spoke together for some time. I saw the report of the Brigade in the paper. I saw him next day. I said the report was a correct and able one.

Mr Dennys said this had nothing to do with the case. He did not contend the plaintiff was drunk at all.

The Plaintiff:—I am at present reporting for the *China Mail*. I remember the 12th August. I did my work as usual that day. I went up to the Police Court and did the work there. I should think that was about 2, or between 2 and 3, and remained till 4.30. I went to the office and gave in my copy and went then to the Fire Brigade Practice. I reported it. I was perfectly sober all day. I have known the defendant some nine months, that is since my last return to the Colony. Since I have been reporter I have never asked him for assistance.

By Mr Dennys:—I have never asked him, nor have I ever received any assistance from him. On the Saturday preceding August 12th, or on one occasion of a shooting match, Mr Emanuel took me over in his boat, which was towed over by the P. & O. steam launch. I went more for company to him as he said. The favour was more on my part than his. I had other opportunities of getting across. It was certainly not done with any view of letting me be in time for that evening's paper, or any sooner than I would have been otherwise. I do not know that he has any malice against me. I do not know why he should. I never did him any harm. But I should judge he has, by his spreading these false reports abroad. I am 25 years of age.

Mr Dennys: asking witness if he could tell them in what way he had been employed during the latter years of his life, witness said he was.

Mr Ng Achoy objected to this line of cross-examination: was the witness to be cross-examined as to his whole life?

His Lordship said the law upon the point was quite clear; it might be an inconvenience one, but it was laid down very clearly; a man who came into Court to vindicate his character must show that he had a character to vindicate. He might assure Mr Ng Achoy that he would at once stop any irregular questions.

Mr Dennys said he had no intention of going improperly into the plaintiff's character; he only desired to know in what way he had been employed? what was his standing as a reporter?

Witness' cross-examination continued: From 1864 to 1869, a period of five years, I was with a firm of manufacturers of linen in Forfar, Scotland, as clerk. I left them to take service with a firm of merchants in London, dealing in silks, &c. I was with them till 1874. I left their employ and came out here to Sayle & Co.'s. I was with them 2 years and 8 months. I went home then. I came out to the Colony on December 5, last year. Immediately after my return I was engaged in winding up the estate of Williams and Kennedy. I did various pieces of work as accountant until July 17th, I believe. On or about that date, I joined the *China Mail* as reporter, and am there still. My original profession was a mercantile clerk and accountant. I am still in the *China Mail* office. I have no notice to leave. I was not the first to tell Mr Bain of this. He spoke to me about it. I was merely taken on trial. If I suited I was to get a lengthy engagement. I have not yet got that, nor do I seem likely to get it. On the 12th August I had no tiffin. I had been twice in the Police Court in the forenoon; there was nothing worth reporting then. I left the Police, and went round town, as it was my duty to do, to see what was stirring. When I went back to the Police I cannot say I did, and cannot say I did not, meet defendant in the Court. When I heard the report I then remembered meeting him in the afternoon. I cannot say whether I came in and found him or he came in and found me. There are only three or four cases reported that day; the same number appeared in the *Daily Press*. I had other business there that day which would keep me an hour or so. I said nothing to Emanuel about being tired or having been up late the night before. He might have heard me tell Mr Parker something to that effect. I had been up late the night before, and was tired. I saw Emanuel the next day, and asked him why he had been saying this about me. I told him I had not been drunk. "O," he said, "it was only a lark," or words to that effect. I then knew that he had told Mr Beale, but that only. I did not know he had told Mr Wilcox. I told him, when I came back to Mr Seth was there; he looked at Mr Smith, then to me; I took him to mean there was something wrong with Smith. He then went out. I then spoke with Smith. I asked him if he had his work done. He said, not speaking in his usual tone:—"No; not yet." His face was red and his eyes were drawn. I said:—"It won't do for you to commence like this." He had just begun speaking for the *Mail*. "Well," he said, "I was on the booze last night, with a gentleman who was going to receive some money, and that kept me up to late hour." After that he did not commence any work.

Witness stopped by the Court; he could not testify as to what took place between Mr Bain and his brother in his absence.

The Jury desired witness to say whether he had any reason to believe that he had been injured in Mr Bain's estimation with regard to the permanent engagement.

Witness: I think I may have been.

The Court: Has anything been said or done to show that you have? Witness: Yes; Mr Bain's general tone of voice to me has not been so congenial to me since. He has not appeared to have that confidence in me that he had before.

This was the plaintiff's case.

[Owing to some mistaken anticipation being brought to the Court as to the Governor being expected to land very shortly, the Court adjourned at 11.30 till 2.]

On resumption.

Mr Dennys addressing the Jury said the case as put by his learned friend was that these words were used of the plaintiff as a reporter of the *China Mail*; his reason for not admitting, when asked on the point, that plaintiff was a professional reporter would appear by and bye, when he came to refer to the law books. His case was that these words were used by the defendant not only not maliciously but not even carelessly, but in the full belief that they were true, and not only not to damage him, but on the contrary to save him. He would lay before the Jury the evidence of two witnesses only, the defendant and Mr Seth.

Examination continued:—Mr Beale said:—"You go up to the Police and do his work for him." These were not the words, but that is the sense of them, so far as I remember. After doing some office work I had intended going home to put on my uniform for the Fire Brigade; but instead I went back to the Police Court and saw Mr Smith. I asked him if he had his work done. He said:—"Yes." He looked much like himself. Afterwards, same day, we were near the tanks when the water was being measured. I got the figures from the official and gave them to Mr Smith when he asked for them. I had not the slightest ill-feeling nor malice in making the statement I did to Mr Beale. I did it with a view to getting his work done for him, as I did not think he was able to do it for himself.

When he met me next day he asked me whether it was true that I had told Mr Beale he was drunk on the previous day; he told me how he had heard it, I told him how I had done as I did, and he seemed quite satisfied.

The Court: What did he say or do show or lead you to believe that he was satisfied?

Witness: He said,—"Well, Emanuel, I am quite satisfied with your explanation, and am sure you did not do it maliciously. Will you give me a letter of apology to that effect?" I told him I would. I first knew that the case was coming into Court when I got the summons. I was not surprised, after the letters I had received.

Cross-examined:—I did not understand from his letter that the case was coming into Court. To tell the truth I thought he was trying to "bluff" me.

Describe his excited manner?—His face was red, his eyes fiery; he came in quickly, numbled to himself and sat down at the table.

What was your impression at the time?—I thought he had been drinking.

Was that your honest impression?—It was.

Did you believe he was drunk?—I thought he was.

The Court: By "drunk" you mean still under the influence of the drink that he, as you believed, had consumed!—Yes.

How long were you in the room that time?—Some ten minutes.

Did he tell you he had been playing poker?—He told me he had been "on the booze" and had been playing cards all night with a gentleman who was to receive some money.

Cross-examination:—I remained there for some ten minutes. I then went out and did not return till after I had been to the office. I was in the room when Mr Seth came backwards and forwards between the two rooms. He did not speak to Mr Smith while I was there. In the course of conversation with Mr Wilcox I told him Mr Smith was tight up at the Magistracy and that he had not done his work. I met Mr Smith after four and asked him if he had got his work done. He said he had. He did not say he had done it.

Mr Dennys and Mr Ng Achoy having respectively addressed the jury,

His Lordship summed up. In beginning he directed them to dismiss entirely from their minds any idea that they were by their verdict either to punish the defendant for what he had done or to deter him from doing anything of the kind in the future; these were absolutely without their duty; they were simply to find the defendant guilty or not guilty of defaming the plaintiff, and assess what damage if any plaintiff was entitled to. The whole case lay in their hands; it was their duty merely to state to them the law on the matter.

The Jury, after consulting five minutes but before retiring asked whether the verdict carried costs, or that matter lay with the Court.

His Lordship: The costs are entirely at the discretion of the Court.

After an absence of a quarter of an hour,

at me; his face was flushed. He said something. I forgot what it was. Cannot say whether he said he was not well or what. He was not working when or what he was. He had some papers before him. When I saw Mr Emanuel I said, Mr Smith was "looking queer."

What impression had you?—I thought perhaps he had been drinking a little.

His Lordship: Was that an after thought?—No, it struck me at the time I saw him.

Cross-examined:—Did he tell you he had been up late with some friends playing poker?—I am quite sure he did not. I should have remembered that.

Did you ever see him drunk?—No.

You were not sure then he had been drinking?—No.

Any smell of liquor?—No.

A TRIP ACROSS COUNTRY FROM CANTON TO KIUKIANG.

(By a Correspondent.)

(Concluded.)

On Saturday July 5th, we called at Nam Hon. We entered the city to sell some books. Here the people manifested a little more curiosity. Our dress was something strange to them, and many could not resist the temptation to lift up our coats and inspect the fastenings of our trousers. Our shoes and helmets were also subjects for criticism, and remark. The latter they lifted or knocked off, to see how our hair was dressed. However in all these things they were very good-natured; so we took their treatment accordingly.

The next day we arrived at Kuan Chau about 10 o'clock in the morning. Just before stepping from our boat a man came to us and said he had a boat going to Han Chang, the capital of the province. As we had to change boats here we sent one of our boys to look at it, and make all necessary arrangements. We then went into the city. No sooner had we entered the gates than a soldier came running after us demanding our names, where we were staying, and our business. We went back, but could not understand much of what he said owing to the changes in dialect. We went forth again, and began to sell our books, but presently he came again, and demanded that we should write our names. Not being able to shake him off we went back, and wrote that we were two foreigners travelling across the country and were going on to the capital. We walked on once more and sold all our books and were looking round when our boy came and told us he had hired part of the boat. We then went back, and got our luggage on a small boat to take it to the other side of the city. As we were going down the river we observed two soldiers running after us, and afterwards learnt they had been sent by the mandarin to look after us. On arriving at our boat we found they were not quite ready for starting, so we entered the city again. This exasperated the soldiers, as it increased their work a little. We walked for some distance along the wall, and then turned into the streets. The shops presented a very fine appearance, and judging from the situation of the city we imagined it must have a considerable trade. It is situated at the junction of two large rivers, the one we came down from Nan Kuan, and another running from the borders of the Fukien province. We learned that two foreigners had visited the city some three months before. We lost trace of them as we got down the river, and surmised they were Ronish priests. We also were informed that the reason the mandarin sent the soldiers was because some time ago a foreigner got very roughly handled here. The story is Chinese, and you can give it to what credence you please.

The country about here in many places is extremely flat. In crossing the whole of the province we did not see anything to equal or excel the scenery of the Canton province.

As we had only hired part of the boat, of course we had a number of Chinese travelling with us, and it could easily be seen to what class two or three of them belonged. The peculiar swollen cast of countenance, the hollow cheeks, protruding bones, indicated but too surely that they were opium smokers. Our surmises were confirmed when we anchored for the night, as our boat was filled with the sickly odour of opium smoke. It was so obnoxious to us, that we had to sit outside the boat, and once or twice they so prolonged their indulgence that we had to ask them to give it up, as we wished to retire to rest. How that went to my heart! Had I been a Chinaman and an Englishman had asked me to give up smoking for his convenience, I should have hurled the taunt in his teeth, Who forced opium upon us? Sir, we grieve over the ravages of drink among the brilliant, the genial, the promising, of our land, and have we not a spark of humanity left that will warm our hearts, and induce us to put forth a hand to rescue the enslaved of the same classes in China. When will Christian (?) England remove the foul blot on her otherwise fair escutcheon and liberate an oppressed people from an unjust and deadly yoke. It not only impoverishes the people but emulates their bodies, destroys their minds, and who will hesitate to add more—dams their souls; for they are made suicides thereby. We are guilty. In our strength we have said with Lady Macbeth, "What need we fear? . . . when none can call our power to account?" But "Herc's the smell of blood, still: all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand—Out, damned spot! out, I say!"

We called at several cities down the river and sold books. As we got farther down we found both curiosity and animosity to increase. At Ki Ngan the people are dead on literature, and made dashes for our books, some they tore, others they stole. Amongst the motley throng were those who cared more for men than books, and jostled us about terribly. My companion and I got separated, and lost to each other for some time, so after I had parted with my books I went in search of him, but not being able to find him I returned to our boat.

At Fung Shing we just called to put two passengers ashore, and as we were about to put off into river again the people generously parted with a few stones. This was simply an earnest of more in store for us. Leaving Fung Shing we arrived at Nan Chang, the capital of the province, about 8.30 on Friday morning, July 11th. The river here divides into numerous large streams, thus forming a delta. Our boat did not enter the stream nearest to the city, so we had to cross a small ferry. We had been told before reaching the city, that the people were hostile towards foreigners, and that we might expect a lively time. Immediately on entering the city a man standing at the gates yelled out, "kill the foreign devils." My companion turned round and spoke to him. We went on some distance and then turned into a street on our right, the crowd increasing all the time. Presently some began to ask to be allowed to look at a book, but our experience in other cities had taught us to receive the money before allowing the book to pass our hands, to walk pretty briskly and keep together. At length some few bought, others made a grab, and missing the books would seize our arms, shoulders or coats. The pulling and tugging became such that we had to run some distance or we should have found ourselves in a mob. We then turned into a street on the left, and there a terrible rush was made. Every book was taken, we were jostled about, and my umbrella, which I was carrying under my arm, was borrowed. It is not yet returned. Whilst the people were scuffling amongst themselves for the books, very

few of which I should imagine would be in a readable condition, we walked on. At this point two soldiers came up and endeavoured to quiet the people. Our books being gone, we made our way back to the boat. As we were passing out of the city they gave us a parting blessing,—in the shape of solid, substantial stones. Happily we were not hurt, although my companion got a few on his umbrella and helmet. Before we reached the ferry boat they set up a most forcible and diabolical yell. I looked round expecting to find a good number making a rush for us, but the soldiers turning round and confronting them seemed to quell them a little.

Before entering the city we had sent one of our boys to hire a boat to take us to Kiukiang. As we were returning we met him going on a second expedition. We told one of the soldiers to go with him. After a long time they returned, saying they could only find one, and the man wanted thirteen dollars. We refused to give it. We then despatched our boy alone. We waited a long time, and at length my companion's patience gave out, and he essayed to enter the city again, but was prevented by soldiers. Before he came back the boy returned, saying he had found a boat that would go for six dollars. We got our luggage transferred and left about four o'clock p.m.

We are sorry we cannot give the city a good name. The people treat that at the time of the Tai-ping rebellion the rebels were unable to enter their city, and they are equally determined to keep foreigners out.

We were told that some eight or nine years ago a steamer ventured up to the city and stopped there. The people smashed it. This is a Chinese story, which was contradicted when we reached Kiukiang.

The question as to whether the Chinese would trust the Japanese in the matter of their coinage is, we think, not so decisive as some would make out; and even if a certainty of Chinese opposition existed we should be far from saying that it should prevent the attempt being made to overcome it.

It has long been a matter of surprise to us that combined foreign action should

not yet have been taken against the system of chopping dollars as practised by the Chinese in Hongkong—a barbarous relic of olden times,—and with a new coin of the make and finish of the Japanese yen there would exist the strongest possible reasons for making a stand against this arbitrary vandalism on the part of the Chinese compradore. We admit the change or improvement is less possible in China than in any other country, but foreigners will hardly accept that as a reason against any attempt being made to break through the old customs of the oldest fashioned country. But, as regards the advantages of the Japanese yen, China does not appear to be so obtuse as in other matters; or, if, as the *China Mail* informs us, the authorities in Canton still decline to recognize the yen, they have changed their minds since 1874, when we were officially informed that the Canton Government had proclaimed it for acceptance.

We are still hopeful that the Japanese

Government will succeed in establishing the legal position of their silver yen, upon a par with the Mexican dollar, for all local and foreign purposes of exchange; but, in their own interests, it will be wise to establish its acceptance by foreigners before taking any action to make it available for purposes of their own revenue where now the dollar only is the recognized tender.

The reason of this is obvious; for, so long as the coin is unacceptable for general local transactions, or unsuitable for export except at its intrinsic or melting value, it can only be disposed of here at a discount or loss to the Treasury. Until bankers and individuals are ready to acknowledge that obligations incurred in Mexican dollars can henceforth be paid by the same number of silver yen, any partial use of the latter coinage can neither be satisfactory nor free from actual loss. And to secure a general acceptance of the yen it is, in our opinion, of the highest importance that an outlet should, in the first instance, be secured for it in Hongkong, and, if possible, in all ports of China. The latter opening may be more uncertain of early arrangement than the former, but it would doubtless follow upon that of the colony. As mentioned by Mr Davenport, in his late Consular Report from Shanghai, the Chinese Government have definitely rejected the suggestion of establishing a mint in China; but, as the use of a convenient and reliable coinage makes itself apparent to the Chinese traders,—and it has already done so, in the case of the Mexican dollar, at all the treaty ports—so may we fairly hope that the Japanese yen will supply China with the monetary medium which Prince Kung has now declined to provide for his own subjects.

THE JAPANESE AND THE STRAITS COMMISSIONERS AT THE SYDNEY EXHIBITION.

Mr Harno Sakata, who, with his two secretaries, Messrs Murakami and Watanabe, represents Japan at the N. S. W. Exhibition, has as also Major Clementi, who represents the Straits Settlements, were those selected, with the Belgian "Commissioner," to respond to the toast of "The Commissioners" at a dinner given by Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G., to the Lieutenant Governor, members of the Government and Parliament, the Exhibition Commissioners, and other leading citizens, the special object of the gathering being to welcome the Commissioners who have come to the colony to represent other countries at the forthcoming exhibition. In proposing the toast, the Chairman said he hoped all and each of the Commissioners might find their stay here pleasant, and that the objects they had in view, in interchanging commodities and ideas, might be realised, and found profitable to the merchants and to all who took part in the enterprise; and, finally, that the result would be creditable to all concerned. He was sure that they would all join heartily in his expression of gladness that these gentlemen had come among them. (Applause.)

The toast having been enthusiastically honoured,

Major Clementi acknowledged the great kindness of his Excellency the Governor in asking him to respond, and was glad to be introduced to so large a number of gentlemen among whom he was a stranger. He came here in April last, from India, for the benefit of his health, and seeing the great work they had in hand, he thought to himself that it would interest other people than those of England or India. Why should not India, the Straits Settlements, and China contribute to this great work? With these thoughts in his mind he visited Mr Jennings, who received him very courteously. He explained his views, and then he wrote to the private secretary of His Excellency the Viceroy, and to the Straits Settlements. The Straits Settlements had appointed him their Commissioner. He communicated with China, but could not get co-operation there. This change was as follows:

Fifty sen piece, from 198.0 gms. to 208.0 gms. Twenty, " " 72.2 " 83.20 " Ten, " " 55.6 " 41.60 " Five, " " 19.3 " 20.80 " whilst their diameter was diminished by about 3 hundredths parts of an inch, and the design of the coins was changed. This alteration is alluded to in Major Kinder's first Annual Report, as being necessary in consequence of the adoption of gold as the sole standard, and of it being advisable to alter the weight of the subsidiary coins in favor of the public. For several years a large demand existed for this small money, and it is evident that this demand was far in excess of actual requirements, for the Government here were at one time willing sellers of their accumulated stocks at a discount of about twenty per cent. It is, therefore, not surprising that in Hongkong also they were at a similar discount, since once in excess of the supply actually wanted for circulation, they would no longer command more than their melting value. It may be of interest here to mention that the total value of the silver subsidiary coins issued by the Japanese Mint up to the 30th June 1878, was as follows, viz.:—Of fifty sen pieces, yen 4,091,675; of twenty sen pieces, yen 6,253,374; of ten sen pieces, yen 6,241,739; and of five sen pieces, yen 2,377,003—showing a total of yen 18,659,449, of which less than two millions and a half consisted of the earliest issue, which the *China Mail* fancied was of greater value than the later one, although in fact it was of less.

We have shown that no deterioration has taken place in the intrinsic value of the small silver coins issued by the Osaka mint, and as this is the only point given by our Hongkong contemporary as requiring elucidation we may now well claim a favorable "consensus" of opinion towards the past action of the Japanese authorities, and ask that fair confidence be extended to them in that we should write our names. Not being able to shake him off we went back, and wrote that we were two foreigners travelling across the country and were going on to the capital. We walked on once more and sold all our books and were looking round when our boy came and told us he had hired part of the boat. We then went back, and got our luggage on a small boat to take it to the other side of the city. As we were going down the river we observed two soldiers running after us, and afterwards learnt they had been sent by the mandarin to look after us. On arriving at our boat we found they were not quite ready for starting, so we entered the city again. This exasperated the soldiers, as it increased their work a little. We walked for some distance along the wall, and then turned into the streets. The shops presented a very fine appearance, and judging from the situation of the city we imagined it must have a considerable trade. It is situated at the junction of two large rivers, the one we came down from Nan Kuan, and another running from the borders of the Fukien province. We learned that two foreigners had visited the city some three months before. We lost trace of them as we got down the river, and surmised they were Ronish priests. We also were informed that the reason the mandarin sent the soldiers was because some time ago a foreigner got very roughly handled here. The story is Chinese, and you can give it to what credence you please.

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POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1870.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of newspapers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bond fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as Invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chile, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labrador, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Post Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.)—
Via San Francisco, or Marseilles, Brindisi

Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None. 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.)—
Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—
Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

—

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns, per 2 oz.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,..... 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cochinchina, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,..... 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail,..... 8 8 2 2

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Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertising.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unprinted.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unprinted; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper.

The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight. The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

5. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Victoria, will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

6. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if I wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

7. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

8. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pah-choi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to be charged as a letter.

3. A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string. Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

4. No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

5. Patterns.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

6. Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bond fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

7. Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

8. There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing any pattern of this kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissars, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles, as scissars, knives, razors, tools, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and secured in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c., by French Packet.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

An impression appears to prevail that the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty so requires.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

5. No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2..... 18 cents.

“ “ 36 “

“ “ 54 “

£10..... 72 “

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to £25..... 15 cents.

“ “ 30 “

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee signs it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission.

In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order is not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers— to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns— to British Offices, 6 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent,

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

| Vessel's Name. | Age. | Captain. | Flag and Rig. | Tons. | Date of Arrival. | Consignees or Agents. | Destination. | Remarks. |
|------------------------|------|-------------|---------------|-------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Steamers | | | | | | | | |
| Belgic | 5 c | Moyer | Brit. str. | 1716 | Aug. 14 | O. & O. S. S. Co. | Y'hama & San F'cisco | 11th inst. |
| Bombay | 2 b | | Brit. str. | 749 | Feb. 12 | Kwok Acheong | Australian Ports | To-day |
| Bowen | 5 c | Miller | Brit. str. | 1500 | Sept. 6 | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | Yokohama | 8th inst. |
| China | 5 c | Alderton | Brit. str. | 1036 | Sept. 6 | O. & O. S. N. Co. | Y'hama & San F'cisco | |
| City of Peking | 5 k | Berry | Amer. str. | 5079 | Sept. 7 | P. M. S. S. Co. | Hiohow & Haiphong | |
| Conquest | 4 d | Elphick | Brit. str. | 317 | Sept. 11 | E-Shun | Manila | To-day |
| Diamante | 5 b | Thibaud | Brit. str. | 514 | Sept. 6 | Russell & Co. | | Tug Plying |
| Fame | 6 b | Spani | Brit. str. | 117 | Sept. 6 | H. K. & W'pna Dock Co. | | |
| Glencoe | 5 b | Gulland | Brit. str. | 1901 | Sept. 6 | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | Shanghai, &c. | |
| Gravina | 4 c | Echevaria | Span. str. | 367 | Sept. 6 | Remedios & Co. | | |
| Hailoong | 5 c | Goode | Brit. str. | 277 | Sept. 6 | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | | |
| Hindostan | 5 c | McConnell | Brit. str. | 991 | Sept. 6 | David Sasseon, Sons & Co. | | |
| Japan | 5 b | Gardner | Brit. str. | 1805 | Sept. 6 | P. & O. S. N. Co. | | |
| Khiva | 2 b | Lee | Brit. str. | 1506 | Sept. 6 | Kwok Acheong | S'pore, Calcutta, &c. | To-morrow |
| Kiungchow | 2 b | Goggin | Brit. str. | 159 | Sept. 6 | Hoihow | | at daylight |
| Kwangtung | 5 b | Abbott | Brit. str. | 674 | Sept. 6 | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | Shanghai | To-morrow |
| Nestor | 5 c | Tremen | Brit. str. | 1414 | Sept. 6 | Butterfield & Swire | Coast Ports | 8th inst. |
| Norma | 3 k | Love | Brit. str. | 606 | May 31 | Kwok Acheong | | To-morrow |
| Olympia | 5 c | Nagel | Ger. str. | 783 | Aug. 31 | Lindstein & Co. | | |
| Pernambuco | 5 c | Hyde | Brit. str. | 652 | Sept. 6 | Melchers & Co. | Saligon | 10th, daylight |
| Sea Gull | 8 k | Haydon | Amer. str. | 48 | Mar. 24 | China Traders' Insurance Co. | | |
| Sherard Osborn | | McKenzie | Brit. str. | 875 | Sept. 6 | E. E. & China Tel. Co. | Ab'deen Dock | |
| Venice | 5 b | Rhode | Brit. str. | 1962 | Sept. 6 | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | | |
| Yottung | 2 b | McDonald | Brit. str. | 286 | Sept. 6 | Kwok Acheong | S'pore, Calcutta, &c. | |
| Yungching | 4 b | Wallace | Chi. str. | 748 | Sept. 6 | C. M. S. N. Co. | | |
| Zephyr | | Heuer | Brit. str. | | | Russell & Co. | Sands' Slip | |
| Sailing Vessels | | | | | | | | |
| Adam H. Simpson | 7 h | Call, Jr. | Amer. sh. | 1524 | Aug. 4 | Borneo Co., Limited | | |
| Adelalde Norris | 4 c | Woodward | Amer. bge. | 719 | Aug. 11 | Vogel & Co. | New York | |
| Agnes Muir | 4 k | Lowe | Brit. sh. | 851 | July 26 | Moyer & Co. | Hamburg | |
| Alva | 3 k | Souza | Port. sh. | 632 | Aug. 31 | Brandao & Co. | | |
| Anna Bertha | 4 k | Krauss | Ger. bge. | 468 | Aug. 26 | Stemmen & Co. | San Francisco | |
| Antioch | 4 k | Weeks | Amer. bge. | 646 | Aug. 7 | Vogel & Co. | Cor'tan Dock | |
| Bua Pan | 2 c | Muller | Slam. sh. | 575 | Aug. 31 | Yuen Fat Hong | For Sale | |
| Chocola | 4 k | Kennett | Brit. bge. | 284 | July 21 | Adamson, Bell & Co. | | |
| Ebenezer | 4 c | Miller | Brit. 3.m.s. | 319 | Aug. 24 | Melchers & Co. | | |
| Echo | 5 k | Tozer | Brit. bge. | 369 | Aug. 27 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | Tientsin | |
| Edward Barrow | 4 c | Rich | Brit. bge. | 958 | June 26 | Vogel & Co. | Newchwang | |
| Elizabeth Childs | 5 k | Lindbergh | Brit. bge. | 391 | Aug. 30 | Wieler & Co. | Hamburg | |
| Ernst | 2 b | Hiblant | Ger. 3.m.s. | 356 | Sept. 3 | Captain | | |
| Excelsior | 8 c | Eddy | Amer. bge. | 593 | Aug. 24 | Russell & Co. | | |
| Faugh Balaugh | 4 k | Rite | Ger. bge. | 240 | Aug. 24 | Carlowitz & Co. | Tientsin | |
| Floensborg | 4 k | Jacobsen | Dan. bge. | 365 | Aug. 29 | Edward Schellhass & Co. | New York | |
| Fred. P. Litchfield | 4 k | Spalding | Amer. bge. | 1083 | July 11 | Russell & Co. | Cape Town | |
| Gylding | 3 k | Wintner | Dan. bg. | 240 | Aug. 6 | Siemssen & Co. | Sydney | |
| Harmonie | 4 k | Schiphorst | Ger. sch. | 241 | Aug. 30 | Captain | | |
| Hermann | 4 k | Schmidt | Ger. bge. | 444 | Aug. 7 | Wieler & Co. | Foochow and Cape | |
| Highlander | 4 k | Hutchinson | Amer. sh. | 1352 | June 19 | Vogel & Co. | | |
| Hongkong | 4 k | Dom | Ger. 3.m.s. | 219 | Aug. 26 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | New York | |
| J. A. Borland | 4 c | Kent | Amer. bge. | 670 | July 26 | Vogel & Co. | | |
| Jessie McDonald | 7 c | Stott | Brit. 3.m.s. | 275 | Aug. 24 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | | |
| John Potts | 7 c | MacPherson | Brit. bge. | 374 | Aug. 26 | Butterfield & Swire | | |
| Jules Dufaure | 4 k | Willigen | Brit. bge. | 434 | Aug. 20 | Tan Keng Ho | London | |
| Kalaja | 4 c | Roos | Russ. bge. | 690 | Aug. 18 | Vogel & Co. | | |
| Krung Thep | 2 k | Duhrsen | Siam. bge. | 488 | Aug. 31 | Siemssen & Co. | Newchwang | |
| Kvilk | 5 k | Larsen | Norw. bge. | 417 | Aug. 24 | Siemssen & Co. | | |
| Monte Rosa | 4 k | Carter | Amer. sh. | 1313 | June 15 | Vogel & Co. | | |
| Norman Court | 2 c | Dunn | Brit. bge. | 834 | Sept. 6 | O. & O. S. S. Co. | | |
| Prosperity | 2 c | Hoff | Slam. bge. | 476 | Aug. 12 | Chinese | | |
| Sir Lancelet | 7 c | Brookenshar | Brit. bge. | 886 | Aug. 24 | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | | |
| Sourabaya Packet | 2 k | Verduin | Dutch bge. | 462 | Aug. 28 | Edward Schellhass & Co. | | |
| Spica | 8 c | Hollmann | Ger. bge. | 915 | Aug. 29 | Melchers & Co. | | |
| Star of China | 7 c | Blaker | Brit. sh. | 794 | Aug. 28 | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | | |
| Sumatra | 3 k | Clough | Amer. sh. | 1090 | Sept. 6 | Russell & Co. | | |
| Toowoomba | 7 c | Kirkpatrick | Brit. bge. | 585 | Aug. 25 | Vogel & Co. | | |
| Triton | 4 k | Kallsen | Ger. bge. | 558 | Aug. 21 | Wieler & Co. | | |
| Vesta | 3 k | Ruige | Dutch bge. | 417 | Aug. 26 | Siemssen & Co. | | |
| Werra | 5 k | Dinkelberg | Ger. bge. | 932 | Aug. 31 | Melchers & Co. | | |
| Young Siam | 3 c | Benedictin | Slam. sh. | 701 | Sept. 6 | Order | | |
| WEAMPOA | | | | | | | | |
| Florance Nightingale | | McIntyre | Brit. bge. | 464 | Aug. 30 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | Newchwang | |
| Friedrich Perthes | | Walter | Ger. bge. | 446 | Sept. 3 | Siemssen & Co. | Tientsin | |
| CANTON | | | | | | | | |
| Chinkiang | | Orr | Brit. str. | 799 | Sept. 4 | Siemssen & Co. | Shanghai | |
| Hwai-Yuen | | Wilson | Chi. str. | 984 | Sept. 6 | C. M. S. N. Co. | | |

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

| Vessel's Name. | Acknor. ags. | Flag. | Class. | Tons. | Guns. | H. P. | Date of Arrival. | Commander. |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|------------------------|
| STEAMERS. | | | | | | | | |
| Egeria | K. D. | British | steam sloop | 794 | 4 | 120 | Aug. 14 | A. L. Douglas |
| Li Tai | 7 h | Annamense | man-of-war | 2060 | ... | | June 10 | Yuen |
| Meaneane | 6 k | British | military hospital | 2591 | ... | ... | | |
| Sheldrake | 6 h | British | gunboat | 455 | 4 | 60 | Sept. 5 | Lt. Com. M. L. Bridges |
| Sun-kee | Jar. S. | Chinese | gunboat | 180 | 5 | 60 | June 23 | J. H. Wade |
| Vencedora | K. D. | Spanish | man-of-war | 3087 | 20 | | Aug. 5 | Francisco Alvaro |
| Victor Emanuel | 6 h | British | Commandor's flag-ship | | | | | Commodore Smith |

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

| Name. | Tons. | Captain. | Owners. | Name. | Tons. | Guns. | H. P. | Commander. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

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